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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's amendment to the first section being resumed, viz. to insert "provided they shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any port or place."

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. NICHOLAS expected that when the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) rose to-day, instead of giving the Committee new instances of passion, instead of making new attacks, as unfounded as unjust and unreasonable, he would have given some reason for the heat which he yesterday discovered. But the committee had received a reason which went to every act of this sort, which must be taken as a full apology for his conduct of yesterday and to-day, viz that he is differently formed from other persons; that his passions are not under his control, and that therefore he must not be expected to answer for them like other men. He should not, therefore, have taken any notice of them, had not calumnies been introduced, which would extend so far, and if unnoticed, might inflict wounds as deep, as if scattered by a person of a different description.

Mr. N. acknowledged he was never more astonished than he was yesterday at the real or affected indignation and anger shewn on account of the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and which he found by the speech of the gentleman from Connecticut to day, was partly intended for himself; because he did suppose more moderation or more temper could not have been discovered on a discussion of this kind, on which subject it was known, a great division of opinion existed. The member from Connecticut charges gentlemen with having always been opposed to certain measures; and could he suppose, then, that such a question would be suffered to pass without notice? Could he suppose gentlemen would sacrifice their opinions in silence? Or could it have been expected, that they should have come forward, and declared that they had heretofore been always mistaken? At the moment the country was about to answer for the misconduct of its Administration, could gentlemen rationally suppose this could happen? If the gentleman expected absolute and unlimited submission to opinions which others think erroneous, he may despair ever seeing it. He trusted there never would be a freeman in the world found, who, though he conforms to the act of a majority will justify it against his own opinion. What, Mr. N. asked, is the ground of difference between gentlemen on the present occasion? Have we not, said he, concurred with gentlemen in measures of defence, and did we not canvas these measures on the ground of utility? If any objection was made to the different measures proposed, it was as to their propriety, the greatness of the expence or the inefficacy of the measure themselves. And is it not pardonable (exclaimed Mr.) that where I see a measure proposed which cannot be useful, but which must plunge the country in a war, that I deplore the consequences of such an event, and express my sentiments on the occasion? Upon a review of the conduct of gentlemen in this business, it appeared to him that they did not wish the people to think upon our present situation; but to keep up their resentment and irritation, and prepare them for taking measures which they themselves seem determined to take. He was sorry to believe this was the case, but on his mind there was no doubt as to its being so.

Could it have been believed, that after the gentleman from Pennsylvania had enumerated so many instances, in which he said he should deem it an unworthy submission to give way, that he should have been immediately afterwards attacked and charged with a disposition to surrender the independence of the country? That gentleman had been grossly calumniated, and he could not discover for what, except gentlemen found that their own political conduct would not bear the test of examination.

Gentlemen have said, that the independence of the country consists in resisting unjust demands; that you must defend your commerce against aggression, or your honor and independence are gone; but when we suffered under the aggressions of another country, nothing was said of forfeiting our honor and independence if we did not resist. And would gentlemen say that honor and independence were of such a nature that they were to bear till the last moment before they complained? If he understood any thing about this feeling, it resisted the first inroad upon right, and there was as much loss of honor in suffering an encroachment to the amount of a shilling, as there would be in suffering to the greatest amount. By submitting to search, which our vessels were obliged to do by the laws of Nations, they have to submit to the decision of a Foreign tribunal; therefore he could see but little difference betwixt submitting to the laws of Nations and submitting to aggressions. It would be a matter of interest merely. Honour and independence had nothing to do with it.

Mr. N. said, he was much at a loss in following the gentleman from Connecticut through his long and tedious charges against himself, and others who generally acted with him. Many of them were such as he should not take up the time of the committee to notice. He, as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts who followed him, relied much upon the declaration which he had made that we cannot effectually defend our commerce. He believed this to be the truth, and though the gentleman from Massachusetts formally denied it on the outset of his arguments, he afterwards seemed to acknowledge it. [Mr. OTIS said, he declared in the most unequivocal terms that we are equal to the protection of our commerce.] The gentleman stated that to declare our weakness, was to invite aggression; but he asked what would be the consequence of holding out protection to men whom the government cannot protect? To do so would certainly invite enterprizes which would end in ruin. Gentlemen say no country ever did completely defend their commerce; but our argument is, that we cannot defend it, so as to be of any service, and that though we might attempt it, Great Britain would have a preference on account of her superior force and our trade would fall a sacrifice to our attempt.

Upon this subject he was called upon to defend himself against great inconsistency, and against a charge of a loss of character and national feeling from what he felt three or four years ago. He was stated as then being a great advocate for the carrying trade; but did not the gentleman from Connecticut see that it was a mere carrying trade that was then spoken of. Those aggressions which ended so fatally to this country had gone on to a considerable extent when this proposition was made. The gentleman had stated him as saying, that the matter was not so much a commercial as a political grievance; and the intention of the measure then under consideration was to force Great Britain to forbear to do us wrong. If the gentleman examined the subject more attentively he would find that the same line of conduct governed him at that time which now governs him. All that was then proposed were defensive operations, and the gentleman was obliged to have recourse to his own imagination, to make any thing else of them. If he might be believed, he would declare, he never did contemplate a situation in which he should have wished to have gone to war with Great Britain, unless she invaded this country.

The gentleman from Connecticut has very directly charged members of this House, who act in opposition to him, with acting under the influence of French *diplomatic skill*, which the persons denominated X and Y, in the late dispatches, have spoken of. He was perfectly willing that that gentleman should circulate every opinion of this sort which he pleased; he was not afraid of this sort of calumny; but he asked that gentleman, when he attended to all the information given by these agents, whether he could charge the government of France with the whole of it. Did he suppose that government, or any other, would authorize persons to inform the Ministers of a foreign country, that they were not actuated by principles of justice, and that the present state of things could not long exist? Had not insinuations similar to those now made by the gentleman from Connecticut been heard in this House almost as often as gentlemen speak; and was it improbable, Mr. N. asked, that men of the description of which these agents appear to be, should address themselves to the fears which they supposed existed of a factious spirit in this country? If gentlemen in this House are sincere in what they say, they have long held such an opinion. The gentleman from Connecticut himself had this morning charged every member, differing from him in opinion, with a devotedness to France. He believed such insinuations, which had for a long time been constantly made, had in this case been taken advantage of by these agents. If there existed a party in this country who were active in furthering the views of France, was it not probable, Mr. N. asked, that some one person would, before now, have been detected? If any such existed, why did not their names appear? No such thing was seen; and he would confidently say, a detection of this kind never would be made. He knew more of the characters of gentlemen alluded to than those gentlemen who made the insinuations knew; and he was certain that no person of his acquaintance had carried on any correspondence with that country since our dispute with it has become of a serious nature.

But gentlemen say that those opposed to them in opinion propose to submit. Where and on what occasion had this been proposed? Do we not, said Mr. N. expressly declare we will not submit? And has it not been acknowledged that the instructions given to our Ministers were ample and proper, and that every thing had been done that ought to be done on our part to effect a negociation? How then could it be said that gentlemen wished to submit, because they declined to go into measures from which they could see no advantage, but which would certainly produce war? If the gentleman from Connecticut does believe, as he states, that Great Britain is in imminent danger and that she will either be invaded, or ruined by other means, and afterwards that the French will go seriously to war with this country, will it not be good policy to forbear exhausting ourselves at present? It certainly would; for if we went into the measures proposed, they would not only be abortive, but mischievous. He did not believe the time would ever come when this country would submit to the will of a foreign power; but if any thing could force us into such a situation, it would be premature exertion on objects beyond our reach.

Mr. N. said he was charged with expressing hopes of peace being yet preserved, and that he certainly could not believe in the hopes he expressed. It certainly must be allowed that before war is declared a better hope may be entertained with respect to peace than afterwards; and he believed that if we could escape a declaration of war until the war in Europe is closed, we might escape it altogether. There is a possibility that war will not be declared against us; he hoped greater objects, the bringing about a general peace, would engage the attention of the French, and take it off from this country. And if this was not only a possible, but a reasonable course of things, would it not be wise to forbear measures of war? He thought it would.

But the gentleman from Connecticut has declared what he expected from those who differed from him in opinion. He expected that whenever a majority proposed a measure the minority ought immediately, and without discussion, to agree to it, without any thing being said as to the expediency of the measure proposed. [Mr. Allen said he had expressly stated that difference of opinion must exist; but that the decisions of a majority ought always to be abided by.] If that was the gentleman's expression, then his clamour was made too soon, because it was not known, whilst a question was under discussion, what was the will of a majority. Mr. N. did not believe that whenever that gentleman came into a minority that he would shew a greater degree of submission, exciter less clamour, or do less to thwart the measures of government than he and his friends did.

But it was said gentlemen ought not to speak of our means. Was it supposed they were inexhaustible? And if they were not, would it not be proper to enquire into the tendency of measures before they are gone into? No—this will not be allowed, and when gentlemen do it, they are branded with treason, with diabolical intentions, and with a desire to subjugate this country to the will of another!

The gentleman had alledged against him that at the last session, an amendment was proposed by him (Mr. N.) to the answer to the President's address, which pledged the country to make war. He believed this was what the gentleman was ready for, but he kept his intentions in the back ground. The present question is on a peace measure, and it is objected to because it would produce war. If the gentleman thinks the time is come when we ought to go to war, why does he not declare it? if gentlemen meant to make war, they ought to bring forward a proposition for at once declaring it, as by the constitution Congress only had the power of doing this; but he was sorry to be obliged to believe, that though gentlemen were not ready for this question, it was their desire to produce war in a different way. Rather than agree to a measure which would certainly lead to war, he thought it would be more for the interest of the country to make a positive and unequivocal declaration of war at once.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OTIS) with an art which is greatly practised upon in his house (and which he was sorry to see, because he did not wish the peace of this country to be thus acted upon) asked whether, after being successful in a contest with one nation, we were prepared to crouch to another? Mr. N said, he had before stated that this question does not at all include any thing of this kind. In the instance to which the gentleman alludes, things were very different from what they are at present. The country was invaded, submission was demanded, and an armed force ready to enforce it. It was resisted, and the issue was favourable, and he never could have a doubt, that if this country should ever be called to a similar contest, it will have a similar issue.

Sweden and Denmark, it was said, have navies, and that Russia built one when in a barbarous state though they had far less means to rely upon than this country. When the subject of a navy was formerly under consideration, Mr. N. said, the examples of Sweden and Denmark were quoted, and it was then shewn that the whole of our revenue would not support in this country a navy equal to that of either Denmark or Sweden, the expence would be so different in the two countries. As to Russia, he could not calculate upon the difference of means betwixt this and that country; but Peter had an immense number of people whom he could direct at his will; but here every thing that is done, in this, or any other way, must be done by freemen, who will be well paid for their labour. The gentleman from Massachusetts added, that the Vice President has given an opinion that this country is equal to the building and maintaining of a navy. Mr. N. advised the gentleman to look again into the book to which he referred, and he would find that the revenue which the writer supposed would be equal to the support of a navy, we have already raised and applied to other objects—It is appropriated to the payment of a debt, of an army, of a civil list, and of a diplomatic establishment—and in order to prove that we may create and support a navy, it must be known that we may raise a revenue twice as large as what we now have, or was contemplated by the Vice-President, in the book which had been quoted.

As to the right of convoying our trade, Mr. N. said, he never had denied it. Where we can declare war, we can convoy our ships. The only question was, whether because the sovereign power of another country can grant convoys, the President of the United States can do it? With respect to the effect which the convoys of Denmark and Sweden had produced, it must appear to have arisen from their united force being formidable, and which, if their convoys had not been respected, would have been thrown into the scale against the belligerent powers which would have attacked them.

But it was said, if France wished to declare war against us, she would not want pretexts. All that was known on this head was that France had not yet thought proper to declare war, and it was to be presumed she will not do it. But the gentleman from Massachusetts could not suppose that, any more than other governments, to be free from passions, and if we determined to sink their vessels, and put to death their people, it may produce a different effect.

But all this was said to be of no consequence; because if the British are to carry our trade, convoys will not be employed—This would, Mr. N. said, be a new kind of legislation, to go into a very expensive measure, without enquiring into the use of it, because the President will be at liberty to divert it to some other object, if it should not be wanted for the purpose for which it is provided. He wished, on the contrary, to enquire into the usefulness of the armament, before he agreed to it; and if there was not great probability of its being useful as a convoy, he should wish it to consist of a less number of vessels for the defence of our coasts and rivers.

The gentleman says we shall have to pay the price of convoys to another country, if we do not provide them for ourselves. This he knew; and from the best information he could get on the subject, he believed we should have to do this, if the measure contemplated was gone into.

With respect to the amount of our exports to France and Great Britain, it had little to do with the present question. It was only introduced to shew the probable effect of our being shut out of French ports, in consequence of a war. As to the amount of the exportations from this country to Great Britain in the year 1785, no inference could be drawn from that as to the present amount; because, before the establishment of the present government, Great Britain was a depot for most of the exported produce of this country: but since that period, a direct trade has been opened to all the world from our own ports.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had also talked about submission, and seemed to suppose that since the publication of the late dispatches, gentlemen were to come forward and declare they had heretofore been in error. [Mr. OTIS said, he had never any idea that the dispatches would change any opinion of gentlemen; he was glad, however, to find himself mistaken in part.] It was said, nothing could save us but union. Are we, said he, continually to be abused, until we concur in every measure which certain gentlemen bring forward? Is our attachment to the interests of the country constantly to be suspected, until we conform to the wishes of these gentlemen? Why are we sent here, said he, if we are not freely to exercise our opinions? If a tyranny was to be set up over opinion; if attempts were made to influence them by speaking of the passions of the people, he begged gentlemen to banish them at once; for this tyranny of opinion, he said, was worse than slavery in chains.—He wished gentlemen to consider of what use this kind of clamour could be. Have we, said he, any thing but their own professions for the excess of patriotism which gentlemen tell us and the world they possess? And have those who differ from them in opinion, less reason to be attached to their country, than they who are continually charging them with a want of that attachment? Do they believe (they do not) that the influence of another country has spread itself from one end of the continent to another? Whatever influence there may have been in this country in favour of France, it has been merely the influence of sentiment. It could not be supposed she had the power to buy up the interest of a large part of the country. The idea was too absurd to be entertained.—When, said Mr. N. we confess we are injured by that country, and that if they make an attack upon us, we will fight them to the last, what more can gentlemen wish? Why, then, all this clamour? He feared it was intended to make the people out of doors believe, what gentlemen themselves did not, that there was a party in this house connected with the French Government, and determined on the destruction of their own.

Mr. N. concluded with an apology for having taken up the time of the committee in noticing calumnies which were too gross to be imposed upon the most credulous; but being so often repeated, he thought it necessary thus to notice them.

Mr. DANA. Perhaps many gentlemen of the committee in speaking on this subject have displayed too great an enthusiasm. It must be admitted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had delivered his observations with great apparent moderation; yet it might not be any easy matter to answer those observations, without sentiments of indignation. An American, not very ambitious as to the glory of his country, may yet abhor the idea of reducing it to a state of submission to a foreign power; and when gentlemen propose a course to be taken which would abandon our commerce to the depredations of foreigners, and thereby destroy it, it is natural that an American should spurn at the idea. And for this reason, the moderation with which gentlemen speak of measures which would stain our country with infamy, is the thing which excites indignation.

The present question, Mr. D. admitted, ought to be considered with calmness and moderation. In the view he meant to take of the subject, he should endeavour so to consider it. He should have hesitated in speaking upon it all, if the whole delegation of Connecticut had occupied so much time of the house this session, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania alone had done.

Mr. D. referred to the late dispatches of our ministers in France, as to the opinion entertained in France relative to our state of union and capacity of defence. Our incapacity for defence was drawn from the want of union in our councils, and therefore of the ability to call forth our resources. France, said he, believes she has a powerful party in this country, and, in these dispatches, it appears that her agents have been guilty of a most infamous slander, in saying, that they have even supporters in this house. He wished to repel the slander; and whilst that country claims every thing, because she has the power to claim it; whilst she plunders us, because we are weak; whilst she insults us, because we do not resent the injury, he should wish to convince France and her agents of their folly, and of their ignorance, as to the state of this country.

France is as proud of her diplomatic skill as of her glory archieved by arms; and by whatever means she has divided the people of this country, whether by means of money, or by artful hypothesis in favour of liberty; whether we are their dupes, or their tools purchased with money, is of little consequence.

This being the opinion held in France, what then will be the effect produced by a number of gentlemen of this house undertaking to oppose measures of resistance against the depredations of that country? The effect certainly will be, that the French will conceive their opinions well founded, however upright the conduct of those gentlemen may be.

Mr. D. said he should not repeat the observations of his colleague on this subject; but call the attention of the committee to the exhibit A. in the late dispatches, which mentions the application of a lady to General Pinckney. [Mr. D. read an extract from it relative to the loan of money desired by France from this country.] France, Mr. D. said, does not propose to reduce us to submission by invading our country; the only plan suggested is that of ravaging our coasts, and destroying our commerce. The conduct of the French government shewed, he thought, that something might be expected from a firmness in the decisions of Congress; since it appears, by the firmness of our envoys, the terms proposed by the agents of that government, were, in some degree, relaxed, and that they were evidently unwilling the envoys should leave the country without entering upon any negociation. It was in this view that he considered a declaration that we would not resist, as an encouragement to them to proceed in their depredations upon us. And he took the liberty of saying, that whatever was done here had its effect in France. He had seen the observations of gentlemen opposed to the measures of administration of this country, in the publications of that country. Mr. D. read a quotation from a speech of Mr. Nicholas, from one of these publications. These extracts were published, he said, to prove to the people of France, that the people of this country are disaffected towards their government; and that we are a discontented, divided and contemptible race. In justice to the gentleman from Virginia, he had heard him say this was not correctly stated; but he quoted it to shew that gentlemen ought to be careful how they deliver sentiments which may be used so greatly to the disadvantage of their country.

When opposition to measures of this kind produced a belief in France that there exists a division of opinion as to the justice of our cause, if he were in the situation of those gentlemen who make this opposition, he should feel some repugnance in resisting any measure which had the defence of the country for its object. If he stood in so observable a situation as to be considered the chieftain of a party, he should feel some apprehension, however innocent his views and intentions might be, lest he should be suspected of being influenced by improper motives. If he stood in the situation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) he acknowledged his patriotism would not allow him to oppose, at this time, a measure intended for the defence of our country. Far be it from him, however, to censure such a conduct. He would render honour to that patriotism which he owned he did not himself possess.

The question before the committee, Mr. D. said, was one of the highest importance; for, if it were carried, it would be the means of annihilating the whole of our foreign commerce: it would destroy the principal part of our revenue; prostrate our public credit; impoverish and ruin our merchants; and would irretrievably lose the great body of our seamen. This was the question upon which they were now about to decide; whether we shall submit to a complete abandonment of our commercial rights; whether only our territorial rights only shall be protected, or whether our commercial citizens have not a claim also upon the protection of government? Gentlemen say they are willing to defend our commerce according to our means. And what said he, are our means? We have been equally pillaged by all the world. Gentlemen will cause respect to be given to our flag? By suffering it to have the honour of being equally insulted by all the world. They say they feel for the misfortunes of seamen; but they will not do a single thing for their relief. The gentleman from Pennsylvania refuses public protection to our vessels, and disallows the right of self-defence, for fear our armed vessels should commit acts which would lead to war. He was therefore, for letting things remain as they are; and the present situation of things he dignifies by the name of peace. And is this a peace, said Mr. D. which is valuable? He had supposed, that a state of peace was a state in which the rights of nations was respected; and in which the voice of justice reigned. But what is the peace spoken of by the gentleman from Pennsylvania? It is a state of political purgatory; a state of corruption and distress, in which a foreign power does with us what it pleases. The system of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is perfectly passive; it is as it respects naval matters, a system of passive obedience and non-resistance. But is this a peace, exclaimed Mr. D. worthy the American Republic to cultivate? No American will say so.

Our present state, the gentleman from Pennsylvania states is not war, and he undertakes to assert, that to defend our rights against

lawleſs attacks, is to produce war; ſo that we are never to defend our property but upon the principle of war. Has the gentleman to learn what conſtitutes a principle of war? He ſays our authorizing convoys will produce war. This, Mr. D. ſaid, was a poſition which he could not admit. When a declaration of war is authorized, every treaty is done away, and it would be lawful to ſeize Frenchmen, or French property any where. But would the authorizing of convoys introduce a ſtate of war? Becauſe, if once introduced, it cannot be terminated, except by a treaty of peace. If our convoys produced a war, it would be ſuch an one as would require no treaty to terminate it. Were a declaration of war to take place, a man who went from this country to join the French army, would be a traitor, and a man who correſponded with any perſon in France, would be guilty of treaſon. Theſe are eſſential characters of war. But it is aſſumed by one of the moſt reſpectable writers on the laws of nations, that defence is not hoſtility; nor do mere repriſals amount to war [Mr. D. read an extract from Vattel, in confirmation of this opinion]. But it is evident, continued Mr. D. from the univerſal law of nature, that men may defend themſelves againſt violent and lawleſs attack. This principle is alſo warranted by municipal law.

Mr. D. ſaid, it was not intended that we ſhould do more than defend ourſelves; it was not contemplated either to authorize repriſals or captures; and he called upon gentlemen to ſtate an authority which ſays, that there exiſts any right of ſearch, when veſſels are taken under convoy. The queſtion whether a veſſel has enemy's or contraband property on board, was to be determined by ſome government; and when a nation takes veſſels under convoy, it is to be ſuppoſed they have examined to ſee that there is nothing improper on board; and the true reaſon why merchantmen are liable to be ſearched, is, that the national government does not ſay anything about their being laden with goods not liable to be ſeized. The matter is, therefore, referred to the government to whom belongs the capturing veſſel.

On the right of neutral nations to convoy their veſſels, there could be no doubt. He referred to the armed neutrality, and to what had been ſaid on this head by three different French miniſters in this country. Genet, Fauchet and Adet, all complained that we did not arm to protect our trade, and becauſe we did not do it, they told us we abandoned our rights as a neutral nation.

If this amendment took place, Mr. D. apprehended it would drive 40,000 ſailors from this country, into the ſervice of the Britiſh, or ſome other foreign power, which would prove a loſs which ought not to be diſregarded; as they are a deſerving and ſuffering ſet of men. But, according to the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, if a cargo was ſeized, the owner, and thoſe concerned, ought to rejoice that the veſſel was ſaved; if the veſſel was taken, that the ſailors were ſaved; if the ſailors were caſt into priſon, that they were not tortured with thumb-ſcrews; if tortured with thumb-ſcrews, that they were not ſtarved to death; and if ſtarved to death, that they were relieved from the pains and troubles of mortality. Indeed, he ſaw no limits to the ſubmiſſion which he propoſes. He does not, it is true, ſay that we ought to ſubmit to an attack on land, and there was good reaſon for it. He knows that many of the citizens of America have arms in their hands; that they have been trained to the uſe of them, and that they want no commiſſion to defend themſelves. He could not impoſe ſubmiſſion, therefore, upon them.

Mr. D. then took a view of the amount of our exports and imports to different countries, in order to ſhew the advantage of a convoy for our trade. The late French decree, he ſaid, ſtruck at all our Eaſt-India trade, as no veſſel came from thence without ſome article of Britiſh manufacture on board, and even to our veſſels bound to the French dominions themſelves. So that that decree will go nearly to annihilate the trade of this country.

But it is ſaid, this convoy ought not to be provided, becauſe the expence of effecting it, will produce a land-tax; but if it were conſidered, that if commerce was deſtroyed, the landed intereſt would not be able to pay any thing at all, he truſted a convoy would not be objected to on this ground. Eſpecially, when it is evident that if we do not pay the expence of a convoy of our own, we ſhall have to pay for one to a foreign country.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania, and the gentleman from Virginia, have both ſaid they will not ſubmit. But what does this declaration amount to? Do they join in any meaſure to defend the country? They do not.

The ſtate of the caſe, ſaid Mr. D. is this. If we will give France a certain ſum of money, then ſhe will relinquiſh her piratical practices. The demand is 30 millions of dollars for this forbearance. He did not think that France, in this reſpect, ſtood upon ſo good a footing as Algiers, becauſe he did not know that the Dey had departed from his agreement; but we have not the ſame ſecurity with France.

But the gentleman from Pennſylvania ſays it will be cheaper to ſubmit to French depredations, than to undertake our defence; he thought, however, if we were to ſubmit at all, the terms which the French themſelves offered would be much cheaper than thoſe of the gentleman from Pennſylvania. The French depredations, it was ſuppoſed, ſome time ago, amounted to fifteen millions—perhaps equal to four or five millions a year. The French, on the other hand, propoſe a loan of 36 millions of dollars, the intereſt of which would be little more than two millions, and a nation ſo famed as the Dutch for adherence to their engagements would certainly pay the principal. Beſides, in the one caſe, we ſhould be at liberty to collect the money in any manner we pleaſed; whilſt, in the other, we muſt ſubmit to be robbed of it by French corſairs. If the tribute were paid, our merchants would know upon what to rely; but, in the other caſe, the knowledge of the hazard would be more oppreſſive to our commerce than the ſeizures themſelves. The reply of gentlemen, he ſuppoſed, would be, take the leaſt diſadvantageous terms; but, added he, "I ſay I will take neither," and ſat down.

(This Debate to be continued.)

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

Fifth Congreſs of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

AN ACT

To provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purpoſes.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Preſident of the United States ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to cauſe to be built, purchaſed or hired a number of veſſels, not exceeding twelve, nor carrying more than twenty two guns each, to be armed, fitted out and manned under his direction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the number and grade of officers to be appointed for the ſervice of the ſaid veſſels, ſhall be fixed by the Preſident of the United States, as well as the number of men, of which the reſpective crews ſhall be compoſed, who, as well officers as ſeamen and marines, ſhall receive the ſame pay and ſubſiſtence, be entitled to the ſame advantages and compenſations, be governed by the ſame rules and regulations, and be engaged for the ſame time, and on the ſame conditions, as by an act of the United States, paſſed the firſt of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An act providing a naval armament," is aſcertained and eſtabliſhed, as fully, as if the particular proviſions of that act, having reference thereto, were herein inſerted at large. *Provided always,—And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed to cauſe the term of inliſtment of the ſeamen and marines to be employed in any veſſel of the United States, to be extended beyond one year, if the veſſel ſhould then be at ſea, and until ten days after ſuch veſſel ſhall arrive in ſome convenient port of the United States thereafter; any thing contained in this act, or in the act intitled "An act providing a naval armament" to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the aforeſaid veſſels may, during the receſs of the Senate, be appointed and commiſſioned by the Preſident alone.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſum of Nine hundred and fifty thouſand dollars be and are hereby appropriated out of any monies, in the treaſury of the United States, beyond the appropriations that may heretofore have been charged thereon, for the purpoſe of carrying the objects of this act into effect.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

UNITED STATES,
Approved, April 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

For erecting Light Houſes, and placing Buoys and Stakes at the places therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That as ſoon as a ceſſion ſhall be made by the State of Virginia to the United States, of the juriſdiction over a tract of land proper for the purpoſe, the Secretary of the Treaſury be, and he is hereby authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the Preſident of the United States, for building a Light Houſe on Old Point Comfort, in the ſaid ſtate, and to furniſh the ſame with all neceſſary ſupplies; and alſo to agree for the ſalaries or wages of the perſon or perſons who may be appointed by the Preſident for the ſuperintendance and care of the ſame—and that the Preſident be authorized to make the ſaid appointments; and alſo, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be authorized to cauſe ſix buoys to be placed near the entrance of Portland Harbour, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, at ſuch places as, in his opinion, will beſt ſecure the navigation of the ſaid port; and to cauſe the channel of Warren river, from Narraganſet Bay, to the port of Warren, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, to be ſtaked out and diſtinctly marked.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated and paid, out of the monies ariſing from imports and tonnage, the ſum of three thouſand and fifty dollars, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

UNITED STATES,
Approved, April 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

TO RENT,

A good three ſtory Houſe,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-ſtreet.——Enquire of the Printer. april 20—3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May* 2.

Cumberland County, New-Jerſey.

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to by the inhabitants of Bridgeton, aſſembled at the Court Houſe, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1798.

Jonathan Elmer, in the chair.
John Moore White, Secretary.

1ſt. Reſolved, That this meeting warmly and unequivocally approve of the meaſures purſued by the Executive of the United States, for reſtoring harmony between the French Republic and theſe United States.

2d. Reſolved, That Colonel David Potter, general James Giles, colonel Eli Elmer, George Burgin, and John Moore White, Eſqrs. be a committee to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States expreſſive of the entire confidence of this meeting in his wiſdom, firmneſs and integrity, and their ſettled determination to ſupport all ſuch conſtitutional meaſures as may be adopted to ſecure the freedom and independence of this country.

[The committee, after retiring a ſhort time, reported an addreſs, drawn agreeably to the above reſolutions; which, being read was unanimouſly approved of by the meeting.]

3d. Reſolved, That the addreſs be ſigned by the Chairman of this meeting and atteſted by the Secretary; and that General James Giles and John Moore White, be a committee to preſent the ſame to the Preſident.

4th. Reſolved alſo, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in ſuch manner as the committee may think proper.

Atteſt:
JOHN MOORE WHITE, Sec'ry.

Yeſterday Gen. James Giles and John M. White, Eſq. waited on the Preſident with the addreſs which follows.

To JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

THE inhabitants of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, New-Jerſey, being convened in public meeting, and having taken into conſideration the preſent critical ſituation of our national affairs, are deſirous of making known to you their unanimous opinion on the ſubject.

Although we diſapprove of addreſſes on ordinary occurrences, which reſpect the *interior* concerns, or domeſtic adminiſtration of our national government, as we apprehend that our repreſentative bodies and conſtituted authorities, are the proper conſtitutional organs for expreſſing the political ſentiment and *will* of the people; yet, on the preſent extraordinary occaſion, reſpecting our *exterior* intercourſe with the French nation, in which they appear evidently to be influenced and encouraged, in their inſults on our national character, and depredations on our commerce, by an erroneous opinion, that there exiſts a diviſion, between the adminiſtrators of the government and the people of this country; we eſteem it an incumbent duty, to teſtify our *entire* approbation of your conduct, and full confidence in your adminiſtration, more eſpecially in relation to the republic of France.

We have obſerved with much pleaſure and ſatisfaction, that the wiſe and prudent meaſures adopted by your predeceſſor, to preſerve and ſupport a fair and impartial neutrality with the belligerent powers of Europe, and to protect the commerce of our country, have been ſteadily purſued by you. And though we firmly believe that the preſent miſunderſtanding between the republics of France and America, cannot fairly be imputed to any unjuſtifiable conduct on the part of the latter, we, nevertheleſs, entirely approve of the inſtructions given to our envoys to the French republic, and the conciliatory and pacific endeavours which have been uſed, for accommodating the differences, and reſtoring a friendly intercourſe and good underſtanding with that government.

While we expreſs a juſt indignation at the diſgraceful treatment of our diplomatic agents by the French *Directory*, we ſincerely regret that the deſirable objects of their embaſſy, have hitherto proved unattainable. And ſhould it become neceſſary to repel, by force, the unjuſt aggreſſions of any foreign nation whatever, we are determined, at all events, to ſupport the executive, and defend the honour, intereſt, and independence, of our country.

Signed by the unanimous order of the meeting.

JONATHAN ELMER, *Chairman.*

Atteſt,
JN: MOORE WHITE, *Secretary.*
Bridgeton, April 26, 1798.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of Bridgeton in the County of Cumberland in the State of New-Jerſey.

GENTLEMEN,

TO you who diſapprove of addreſſes of compliment in general, and of the interpoſition of conſtituents in the ordinary courſe of national affairs, my thanks are more particularly due, for the part you have taken at this extraordinary criſis.

In preparing the project of a treaty to be propoſed by Congreſs to France, in the year 1776, fully appriſed of the importance of neutrality, I preſcribed to myſelf as a rule, to admit nothing which could compromiſe the United States in any future wars of Europe—In the negociations of peace in 1782, I ſaw ſtronger reaſons than ever before, in favor of that maxim.

The wiſe and prudent meaſures adopted by my predeceſſor, to preſerve and ſupport a fair and impartial neutrality, with the belligerent powers of Europe, coinciding with my own opinions and principles, more ancient than the birth of the United States, could not but be heartily approved and ſupported by me, during his whole adminiſtration, and ſteadily purſued until this time. It was, however, no part of the ſyſtem of my predeceſſor, nor is it any article of my creed, that neutrality ſhould be purchaſed with bribes, by the ſacrifice of our ſovereignty, and the abandonment of our independence, by the ſurrender of our moral character, by tarniſhing our honor, by violations of public faith, or by any means humiliating to our own national pride, or diſgraceful in the eyes of the world; nor will I be the inſtrument of procuring it on ſuch terms.

I thank you gentlemen for your candid approbation, and your noble aſſurances of ſupport.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1798.

To the Preſident, the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America.

The addreſs and memorial of the Citizens of Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your memorialiſts view the preſent time as pregnant with events highly important to the peace, happineſs and ſafety of the United States, and therefore requiring the moſt perfect unanimity both in the National Councils and amongſt every deſcription of citizens.

The communications from our Commiſſioners at Paris, and the inſtructions given to them by the Preſident of the United States, and which are now made public, have produced a very happy effect, by convincing us that every meaſure conſiſtent with the honor, intereſt and independence of the United States, has been attempted by our government to effect a good underſtanding between us and the French Republic, and we lament that for want of a ſimilar diſpoſition on the part of the French republic, all thoſe endeavours have as yet proved abortive.

Your memorialiſts poſſeſs the moſt unſhaken confidence in the government, and truſt that while they are purſuing juſt meaſures to produce an amicable adjuſtment of all the exiſting differences which at preſent ſubſiſt between the French republic and the United States, they will at the ſame time be prepared with firmneſs to repel all attempts that are made hoſtile to the peace, government and dignity of the United States.

Your memorialiſts are fully perſuaded that the difference in opinion which has prevailed among the citizens of the United States has been owing to deluſion and miſrepreſentation; and that the information lately received has led almoſt all our citizens to a determination to rally round the Conſtitution and to defend the ſame with our lives and fortunes.

ANSWER.

To the Citizens of Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent period of univerſal effervescence through the world, is indeed pregnant with events highly important to the ſafety of all nations: that nation muſt be unconnected with the reſt of mankind, which can depend upon a total exemption from its feelings, and ſympathies: the United States are ſo largely and extenſively connected, that they ought to have been ſooner apprized of the neceſſity of unanimity in council and among the citizens at large.

I rejoice with you in any event which may have produced the happy effect of uniting the people in ſupporting their own government, and oppoſing the unreaſonable diſpoſitions of others.

I thank you for your declaration of unſhaken confidence in the government, and for your advice, to be prepared with firmneſs, to repel all attempts that are made, againſt the peace, government, and dignity of the United States, but I know of no further meaſures that can be purſued to produce an amicable adjuſtment of differences with the French republic.

The deluſions and miſrepreſentations, which have miſled ſo many citizens are very ſerious evils and muſt be diſcountenanced by authority, as well as by the citizens at large, or they will ſoon produce all kinds of calamities in this country.

If the late information has led almoſt all our citizens to a determination to rally round the Conſtitution, and defend it with their lives and fortunes, I congratulate you moſt ſincerely on this happy event, ſo auſpicious to the ſafety, greatneſs and glory of our country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 1ſt, 1798.

ANSWER

Of the Preſident of the United States, to the Reſolutions of the Citizens of George Town, publiſhed in Saturday's Gazette.

To the Citizens of Georgetown, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. CRAIK, the Repreſentative of your Diſtrict, has preſented to me, in your name, a copy of the Reſolutions paſſed at a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Citizens of George Town, the twenty-firſt of this month.

Your approbation of the inſtructions to our Miniſters to France; your eſtimation of the Honor and Independence of your Country, as the firſt national object, and more eſtimable even than the bleſſings of Peace; your confidence in the Conſtituted Authorities of your Country, and in the unanimity and patriotiſm of your fellow citizens, the American People, are honorable to yourſelves, the Government and the Nation; and the communication of them at this criſis, cannot fail to be agreeable to all, but the enemies of this Country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, April 27th, 1798.

The following we learn is a copy of the Addreſs, adopted by the meeting held at Cammeron's, in Southwark.

To JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

THE ADDRESS

Of the YOUNG MEN of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.

SIR.

At a period ſo intereſting to the United States, permit us to believe that an Addreſs from the Youth of Philadelphia, anxious to preſeve the Honour and Independence of their Country, will not be unwelcome to their Chief Magiſtrate.

Actuated by the ſame Principles on which our Forefathers atchieved their Independence the recent Attempts of a Foreign Power to derogate from the Dignity and Rights of our Country, awaken our livelieſt Senſibility, and our ſtrongeſt Indignation.

The Executive of the United States, filled with a ſpirit of Friendſhip towards the whole world, has reſorted to every Juſt and Honourable Means of conciliating the Affections of the French Republic, who have received their Propoſitions of Peace with determined Hoſtility and Contempt; have wounded our National Independence by inſulting its Repreſentatives; and calumniated the Honour and Virtue of our Citizens, by inſinuating that we were a Divided, Inſubordinate People.

The Youth of the American Nation will claim ſome Share of the Difficulty, Danger, and Glory of its Defence; and although we do not hold ourſelves competent to form an opinion reſpecting the Tendency of every Meaſure, yet we have no Heſitation in declaring, that we place the moſt entire Confidence in your Wiſdom, Integrity, and Patriotiſm; that we regard our Liberty and Independence as the richeſt portion given to us by our Anceſtors; that we perceive no difference between the Illegal and Oppreſſive Meaſures of one Government and the *Inſolent* Attempts now made to uſurp our Rights by another; that as our anceſtors have magnanimouſly reſiſted the Encroachments of the one, we will no leſs *Vigorouſly* oppoſe the Attacks of the other; that at the Call of our Country, we will aſſemble with Promptitude, obey the Orders of the Conſtituted Authorities with Alacrity, and on every Occaſion Act with all the Exertion of which we are capable; and for this we pledge ourſelves to you, to our Country, and to the World.

From the Peterſburg Intelligencer.

TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

At this critical period of affairs betwixt the United States and France, ſome account of the preſent active leader of the affairs of the latter, may not be unacceptable—T. P. The exil'd biſhop of Autun, ſought for and found an aſylum from his blood ſtained, democratic countrymen, in this country:—In 1796, he was in Pennſylvania, and there ſurveyed the lands on Bald Eagle Creek, the moſt fertile in the ſtate, and, being by the glorious uncertainty of the revolutionary wheel about to be recalled to France, his native country, he wiſely conſidered that the part of a democratic hero, never proved very laſting; and as he might again ſtand in need of his former friendly retreat, he purchaſed a tract of an immenſe amount of R. Morris; the deeds were drawn, but were to remain in the hands of a gentleman of Philadelphia, proviſionally, until T. P. ſhould be enabled by his honeſt exertions in France to pay the purchaſe money. The 50,000l. lately demanded for him as a douceur for permitting the Envoys of the United States, to an interview with the Directory of France, may perhaps be repaid in Philadelphia.

The above are facts that can be ſubſtantiated by the perſon who drew the deeds and tranſacted the whole buſineſs.—He is ready to come forward, if required.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria held yeſterday, purſuant to notification, the following Reſolutions were agreed to, and directed to be forwarded to the Preſident of the United States.

Reſolved, That the proſpect of an impending rupture with the republic of France, is one which is deeply to be deplored; and that war and all meaſures of conflict that lead directly to hoſtilities with that or any other nation, are only to be juſtified by cauſes which affect our national independence, but that when theſe exiſt, and are not to be averted by means of amicable negociation, arms become the natural, equitable, and indiſpenſable reſort.

Reſolved, That the meaſures which have been adopted and purſued by the executive of the United States, to obtain retribution for injuries, and to reſtore harmony between us and the French republic, have been truly wiſe and patriotic; the event having abundantly proved, that on the part of France there exiſts a corrupt adminiſtration, to whom a further application on the principles of juſtice, muſt continue to be nugatory.

Reſolved, That while a hope is cheriſhed that ſome foreign political event may ſoon take place, to obviate preſent appearances and diſſipate the gloom of war, it is expedient nevertheleſs, for the government of this country, to adopt with promptitude effectual meaſures of defence; to act like the rulers of a free and independent nation, whoſe ſituation and internal reſources enable it to ſcourge every invader of its rights or territories, and that in conformity with theſe ſentiments the citizens of Alexandria promiſe a faithful co-operation with the adminiſtration and cheerful and prompt compliance with any degree or mode of taxation which ſhall be deemed neceſſary or expedient.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the Alexandria newſpapers and that a copy of them be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, the Preſident of the Senate and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That E. C. Dick, John Fitzgerald, Robert Hone, James Keith and William Herbert, are appointed a committee to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, incloſing the foregoing reſolutions.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. WARRELL and Mr. WARRELL, junr's Night.

THIS EVENING, May 2.

Will be presented, (not acted these two years) the favorite COMIC OPERA, called

LIONEL AND CLARISSA,

OR,

THE SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.

Lionel, mr Marshall; Col. Oldboy, mr Warren; Sir John Flowerdale, mr Fennell; Jessamy mr Bernard; Jenkin, mr Darley; Harman, mr Fox.

Clarissa, mrs Warrell; Lady Oldboy, mrs L'Estrange; Jenny, miss Milbourne; Diana, mrs Oldmixon.

At the end of the Opera,

A favorite DANCE, (not performed these three years) called

THE SPORTSMAN DECEIVED.

The principal characters by Mr. Warrell, jun. Mrs. Doctor, and Miss Millbourne.

To which will be added, a PANTOMIME, (never performed here) with a variety of new tricks, scenery, &c. composed, selected, and under the direction of Mr. Warrell, jun. called

FORTUNATUS;

OR,

HARLEQUINS WISHING CAP.

Harlequin, (with an Epilogue) And leap through a Cask of Fire, mr Warrell, jun. Sir Toby Tipple, (the Pantaloon for that night only) mr Francis; Jemmy Jumps, (the lover for that night only) mr Byrne; Pero, mr Doctor; Clown, mr Blissett; Barber, mr Lavency; Lamp-Lighter, (with a song in character) mr Fox; Cobler, mr Warrell; Waiter, mr Johnstone; Shoe Black, mr Hunter; Lads, messrs Lavancy, Warrell, M'Lane, Mersier, &c.

Lasses, mrs Doctor, mrs Hunter, madam Harwood, &c. &c.

Fortune, miss L'Estrange; Columbine, miss Millbourne; Fisher Women, mrs Hunter, madam Harwood, &c. &c.

In the course of the Pantomime, will be introduced the following Tricks,

THE MAGIC GOBLET, LOBSTER, HARLEQUIN'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

From his pursuers, by a Jump into a

HALF GALLON CASE BOTTLE.

The Dissection of Harlequin by being tossed in a Blanket, and Restoration—A new scene of

A Fountain with a leap and transformation to a Cobler's Stall.

The reconciliation to conclude with the much admired

LETTER DANCE.

In the course of which mr Fox (for the fourth time) will sing the celebrated FEDERAL SONG, (written by a Citizen of Philadelphia) adapted to the Tune of

THE PRESIDENT's MARCH.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and at Mr. Carr's Musical Repository, Market-street, and at Mr. Warrell's No. 89, South Fourth-street.

☞ On Friday a TRAGEDY, (not acted this season) called *The Grecian Daughter*, with *The Death of General Wolfe*—and a New Pantomime, called *The Magic Cestus*; or *Harlequin*, junior—For the Benefit of Mr and Miss MILBOURNE.

LANDED THIS DAY,

From on board the ship Alexander, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about

80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee

in hogsheads, barrels and bags

For Sale—apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Claret of the first quality, in cases

april 30. §6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Malmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles

FOR SALE.

THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.

William Hill Wells,

Dagsborough, state of Delaware.

april 28. 2aw4w

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogsheads of good SUGAR, and } Entitled to

60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } drawback.

And For Sale by

WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115, South Front street.

Who have likewise for sale,

A quantity of 4th proof Jamaica Rum

Molasses, and

70 barrels of Tanners' Oil

A few bbls. excellent Limes

april 14. co1ot

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 d6w

FOR SALE,

(By Postponement,)

At Public Vendue, on the 7th of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

THE FOLLOWING

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATES:

No. 1. A good THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front, and 13 feet deep, with the privilege of a four feet alley. It is situated in Plumb-street, between Front and Second streets, in a pleasant and improving part of Southwark.

2. A genteel three-story brick House in Front street, between Race and Vine streets, No. 171, north—it goes through to Water street, where it is five stories high, the whole in compleat repair, and now rented for 600 dollars per ann.

3. A handsome, well finished three-story brick House, in south Second street, No. 165, it is 30 feet front, and 45 feet deep. The Lot runs through to Dock-street, on which is built a good two-story brick house: The whole was let before repaired for 800 dollars and the taxes.

4. A well built three-story brick house, situated in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second streets, being 18 feet front, and about 200 feet deep, running through to Taylor's alley, on which it is 22 feet front, with a coach-house and stable. There are ten good rooms in compleat repair, and cellar under the whole, clear of ground rent and every other incumbrance.

5. A good Plantation, situated near Hights-Town, East New-Jersey, containing 186 acres, well improved land, with plenty of woodland, orchard and meadow, in a healthy situation and a good neighbourhood.

6. Another Plantation adjoining the preceding, containing also 186 acres. On which is a frame house and stable, with a large orchard of grafted fruit, a good well of water, and a large body of swamp, well timbered.

7. Also another plantation, adjoining the first mentioned; it contains 186 acres, part of which is good meadow, a large quantity of valuable swamp, a very convenient farm house, barn, stable, and a good new well of excellent water.

Also, a number of BUILDING LOTS, 100 feet front (on the great road leading to Amboy) and 300 feet deep; adapted particularly for tradesmen.

For further particulars or purchase at private sale, apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. or,
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH.

april 28. 28&30A 2,4,6,7M

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks

White wine in half casks

Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets

Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes

Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback

Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks

Rota

Pimento in bags

Two trunks of Umbrellas, and

About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ftf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

march 1 wstf No. 12, Dock Street.

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof, 160 do 1st do. } Choice Brandy

Provence white Wine, in pipes

Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks

A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks

Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes

Mace and Cloves, in boxes

120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar

50 do. do. Rum

Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks

Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w eot17M

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,

A quantity of Lintseed Oil, and

Two cases low priced Linen Checks

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

april 19. eotf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May 2.*

The House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, went into a Committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the President of the United States to build or purchase a number of small vessels, to be equipped as Gallies, or otherwise, when it was reported without debate or amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A report was made by Mr. HARPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves, to the amount of Two Millions of Dollars, to be raised from the several States according to the constitutional rule, and agreeably to the last census. On motion to commit this Report, it was objected to by Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CHAMPLIN that the report had not been laid before the committee of ways and means, and on that account (and not from any particular objection to the report itself) it was re-committed. Mr. SEWALL also made a report on the subject of the Naturalization of Aliens, which recommends provisions to be made by law for prolonging the term of residence before Aliens be admitted citizens; for a report and registry of all Aliens who shall continue residents, or shall hereafter arrive within the United States, with suitable descriptions of their places of birth and citizenship, and places of arrival and residence within the United States; for the apprehending, securing, or removal, as the case may require, of all Aliens being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall continue to reside, or shall arrive within the United States, being natives, citizens, or subjects of any country, the government whereof shall declare war against the United States, or shall threaten, attempt, or perpetrate any invasion or predatory incursions upon their territory, as soon as may be, after the President of the United States shall make proclamation of such event; providing in all cases, where such Aliens are not chargable with actual hostility, that the period settled by any treaty with such hostile nation, or other reasonable period, according to the usage of nations and the duties of humanity, shall be allowed for the departure of such Aliens, with all their effects from the territory of the United States; and excepting all cases of such Aliens, to whom passports or licences of residence may be granted, consistently with the public safety. Referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

☞ The Youth of Philadelphia and Liberties are informed, that a copy of the address to the President, is deposited at the Library, to which, between the hours of two and six, P. M. they may place their signatures, if they think proper—Also at the City Tavern.

THE MANAGERS

Of the Theatre deserve much credit for the honourable and splendid manner in which they received the President last evening, and the performers certainly exerted their several talents in the parts allotted to them with uncommon ability. The interlude was elegant, suitable to the occasion and truly *American*. Although I am not a friend to Stage Dancing, I was highly gratified with the novel, graceful and active exhibition of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne. But the audience! no man who was not there can have an idea of the loud bursting enthusiasm, the heartfelt rapture with which they received their respected President, and the constant shouts and huzzas which rung through the house in honour of him through the whole evening. The National Songs met with unbounded applause "*Firm—united—let us be*" was the universal sentiment; and this chorus was joined in by the audience with general enthusiasm and great effect. If I hated *Bache* and some others even more than they hate their country and government, I could not wish them a greater punishment, than to have obliged them to have been at the Theatre last evening, and to have witnessed the joyful return of American feelings and sentiments; and the entire banishment of those execrable French murder shouts which once disgraced our places of public amusement. In the course of the night, which was remarkrbly mild and serene, a great number of gentlemen, accompanied with a Band of Music, serenaded the President and the Heads of the Departments and the author of the Song, with the new Song

"HAIL COLUMBIA! happy land."

The spirit of America is aroused—Let its enemies beware.

A correspondent observes, that it certainly is disgraceful that no efforts have yet been made to repair the Germantown roads, which were so extremely cut during the winter, as even now to be very disagreeable, when you have to turn out; besides which, there are several holes that are very dangerous.—There certainly must be some radical defect in the law, or great neglect in the supervisor.—Had the ruts been levelled and the holes filled up during the dry weather, we should have probably had a tolerable road during the summer; for want of this, every rain of any consequence will, instead of being drained off, fill up the ruts, and keep the roads continually bad. It is hoped the supervisor will take the hint.

The printers in the city will oblige by giving the above a place.

THE LATE MR. SADLER.

On the 20th ult. the remains of *Matthias Sadler*, were attended to St. Paul's church yard, by numerous citizens, his affectionate acquaintance and friends; and the funeral there solemnized. He was a member of the common council, and of other respectable bodies in this city; highly esteemed in his public, as well as private deportment. It was in the western expedition of 1794, "when the people willingly offered themselves," to protect the dignity and peace of our national affairs, that Mr. Sadler caught the beginning of that illness which has now deprived us of him in the midst of his days, and which he bore with a religious firmness. He had been before, of a structure and habit apparently so healthful and goodly, as promised, in the view of human expectation, a long life. It can be truly said, he was a candid, intelligent, brave man. While his memory will be valued by all who knew him, these traits in particular will long impress our recollection, namely; his fidelity in the trusts reposed in him, of whatever kind; his ability in his professional character as an architect; the uncommon exemplary care he took in the instruction of his young men; and the placid obliging temper which endeared him, as to others, so pre-eminently to his own family.

A SIMILE.

[*Taken from an Irish Paper.*]

I was sitting the other night, musing on what could occasion the word UNION to be treasonable, when looking on the fire I observed it was just expiring; I collected the few embers, and what scattered fuel remained, and in a few minutes a flame gradually overspread the whole mass, combining both utility and beauty. Since such advantage may be derived from a union of the particles of unanimated matter, how much more beneficial would it be for the world if all mankind, "like brethren, dwelt together in unity!"

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Schr. Sally,	Gorman,	Charleston 10

Arrived at the Fort the schooner Jane, Conyngham from the Havanna.

Baltimore, April 30.

Arrived on Saturday last, the Patapsco, J. Mitchell master, from Batavia, in 4 months and 15 days, last from the Cape of Good Hope, which she left the 24th of February.

Left at Batavia, December 11th, the ship Elizabeth, captain Isaac Stone, of Boston, nearly loaded; captain, supercargo, officers, all sick, and some of the crew dead.

February 7—Off Cape Lagullas, spoke ship Huron, of New-York, 3 months 5 days from Bourdeaux, with passengers bound to Tranquebar, all well.

March 25, spoke a ship belonging to Liverpool from Congo, with slaves, bound to Jamaica. in lat. 1, north.

April 2, was boarded by the ship Duke of York of London, capt. Fowler Watson, and the ship Phæton, capt. Vicary, of London, letters of marque, 19 days from Maderia, bound to Jamaica, with the brig Flying Fish, of Guernsey, under convoy.

April 5th, was brought to by the ship Kitty, the ships William and Dominica Packet, all letters of marque, from Liverpool bound to Barbadoes.

Captain M. left Table-Bay the 2d of February. Left there the ship Hope of New-York, under seizure.

British ships of war at the Cape of Good Hope, and off the Mauritius, viz.

Tremendous,	74,	admiral Pringle.
Sceptre,	64,	
Stately,	64,	preparing for India to get coppered.
Reasonable,	64,	stationed off the island of Mauritius.
Jupiter,	50.	ditto.
Trusty,	50,	
L'Imperieux,	44,	preparing to sail for India, where she is ordered on station.
Brave,	44,	stationed off the Mauritius.
Le Virginia,	44,	ditto.
Crescent,	36,	preparing to take admiral Pringle to England. Admiral Christian takes his place.
Sphinx,	20,	
Rattlesnake,	16 }	stationed off the
Star, brig,	16 }	Mauritius.
Hope,	16,	
Euphrosne,	16.	

Charleston, April 17.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Mary,	Safford,	Grenock 49
John,	Boardman,	Amsterdam 55
Schooner Dolly,	Taylor,	Pensacola 23

The English channel swarms with British cruisers.

The ship Adventure, Prentiss, has arrived safe at Glasgow, from this port.

The ship Lucretia, Seabury, was to sail in seven or eight days after the Mary, for this port.

CHARLESTON, April 1798.

Capt. Boardman from Amsterdam draws a melancholy picture of the Dutch nation; the liberty and equality,, bestowed upon them by their French conquerors, have, with fraternity added to it, reduced them to poverty, distress and repentance. Several of the principal supporters and connivers of the Dutch revolution have been banished by the French; who, it seems, like the treason but not the traitors. The Dutch Burghers have relinquished their modern title of Citoyen, and now address each other as Mynheers. The French were getting the Dutch troops as fast as possible out of Holland and replacing them with their own, the number of which was already doubled. After draining Holland of its wealth, by destroying its commerce, they have now assessed their real estates with a tax of 52 per cent. and had also ordered them to get in readiness the remnant of their naval force, for French expeditions.—Capt. B. says. that so far from the Dutch thinking of invading England, they are in constant fear of an English fleet entering the Texel, and destroying the few ships they have left.

QUEBEC, April 5.

On Tuesday, the 27th of March ultimo, came on in the Court of King's Bench of Criminal Jurisdiction for this District, the Trial of Charles Frichette, a Canadian, who was indicted in September last for misprision of high Treason, in having a knowledge of the designs of the late David M'Lane (who was executed on the 21st of July last for High Treason) against this province, and concealing them. The evidence was so clear against him, that the Jury without retiring from their Box, found a verdict of GUILTY On the 30th, his Counsel were heard upon a motion in arrest of judgment, which was over ruled by the Court; and by the judgment which was pronounced on the 31st, all his moveable property is declared forfeited to the King, together with the profits of all his immoveable estate, and he is ordered to be imprisoned during life.

The Synod of Philadelphia

Is to meet by adjournment, in the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, is to meet in the third Presbyterian Church, in said city, on Thursday the seventeenth of May next, at eleven o'clock A. M. and not on Tuesday, as (by an error of the press) was published in the extracts from their minutes.

ASHBEL GREEN, *Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.*

NATHANIEL IRWIN, *Stated Clerk of the Synod.*

april 27.

☞ The subscribers of the above notice take the liberty of requesting the favor of Newspriters in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Richmond, York (borough), Lancaster, Carlisle and Easton in Maryland, to give it a single insertion in their papers.

ROBERT FIELD,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

may 2. d1w

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,

WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

raw3m

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by

JAMES YARD.

may 2. d2w

Distillery to Let,

CONTAINING THREE STILLS.

ONE contains 800 gallons—one 400 gallons, and the other 300 gallons—together with pumps and cisterns, all in compleat order and may be entered on immediately. Also, 1900 bushels of excellent Virginia Coal which were brought for the above works and will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire of JOHN M'CAULEY, No. 73, South Second Street, or at his Copper Warehouse, No. 89, South Front Street.

N. B A small parcel of thin Copper fit for sheathing or building—a few boxes of Tin—one new still and worm compleat that will hold 300 gallons, and one second still that will hold 550 gallons, for sale—enquire as above.

may 2 *3t

WANTED

A Good Cook—also a Man

Servant who understands House work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office.

may 2 6t

BALL.

The Last Night this Season,

MR FRANCIS, at the particular request of his Scholars closes the present season with a BALL on Thursday May the third, at his assembly room South Fourth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. Gentlemens' tickets one Dollar each. Ladies tickets as usual to be had by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth-street.

may 2

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited

ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

"What is our Situation?

AND

What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str

(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another to-morrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation—Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unresisted hostility? No *civilized* nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and insolence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

108 20

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing
SCHOONER
JOHANNA TUCKER,
FRANCIS DAYS, *Master,*
NOW lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eight feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 69-95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 168, South Front Street.

april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&f.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paisley, from Batavia,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,
400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality
ALSO,
A quantity of SAPAN WOOD
JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,
11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,
Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

march 12. §

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers,
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtS

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,			25
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,			50
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,			25
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,			25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,			50
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			10
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			25
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			50
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,			75
And if above one thousand dollars,			
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			4
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			10
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,			20
If above one thousand dollars,			30
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			50
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			1
On all notes above five hundred dollars,			2
Any Protest or other Notarial act,			25
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,			25
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,			10
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,			25
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)			50
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			10
If above one hundred dollars,			25
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Haud, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Philadelphia Price Current,
And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES'

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, fattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London,
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21.

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Coffaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and } RUM
Bengal }

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street. M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5 8ths of a Dollar)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

march 30.

[In the press and soon will be published.]
WILBERFORCE ON RELIGION.

PROPOSALS
BY J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Practical View
OF THE
Prevailing Religious System
OF
PROFESSED CHRISTIANS,
CONTRASTED WITH
REAL CHRISTIANITY.
By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.
Member of the British Parliament.
SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.—John v. 39.

How charming is Divine Philosophy.
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
MILTON.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed with a handsome Pica type, on fine paper, and will form a volume of 400 pages, large octavo.

It will be delivered to subscribers for one dollar and twenty-five cents in blue boards, or neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and a half.

☞ The London copy sold (when it was to be had) for two dollars and a half.

☞ The British Reviewers announce this publication to be one of the most useful, elegant and energetic, on the subject of religion, that has appeared within their memory. The reception it has already met with, from the public, strongly corroborates their opinion, for it has, in a few months, run rapidly through four large editions in London.

The publisher flatters himself, that as soon as its merits become generally known, it will be read with as much avidity in America as it is in Europe.

april 26. 3t

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,
Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real-Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&fitt

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.

april 16 12awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 73, Chesnut-street.

February 2. sodtf